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PENISTONE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1955

PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1955

Councillor	W. GLEDHILL	(Chairman)
"	G.R. TINKER, J.P.	(Chairman of the Council)
"	G.H. SENIOR	(Vice-Chairman of the Council)
"	J.W. BRADLEY	
"	G. EDWARDS	
"	S.W. JOHNSON	
"	W. MURPHY	
"	D. MYERS	
"	W.E. PACE	
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"	B.W. TURNER	
"	A.H. WHITE	
"	J. WHITEHOUSE	
"	A. WILSON	
"	K.G. WOOD.	

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.) B.Hy, D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer

J.J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector

D. TUTIN, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.E.J.B., Cert. M. & F.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

T.H. HEYWOOD, M.R. San. I., M.S.I.A., Cert M. & F.I.

D.N. FURNISS, M.S.I.A., Cert S.I.E.J.B., Cert M. & F.I.

(Appointed 1/10/55)

PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
THE YEAR 1955.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services of Penistone Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

This report follows on the same lines as those for recent previous years. I have again included in the document brief details of the services provided by the Local Health Authority, indicating to what extent they are used within the district.

There has been no request this year for any special comment and, therefore, there is no emphasis within this report on any particular subject.

I think you will agree, on studying the Vital Statistics for the district, that the conditions in Penistone from a health point of view are very good. On looking over the tables one notices that the Crude Birth Rate has increased (15.5 per 1,000 of the population) and is higher than that for England and Wales and for the Administrative County of the West Riding. On application of the comparability factor the corrected Birth Rate becomes 15.9 the highest Birth Rate since 1950.

The Crude Death Rate has fallen to 10.8 and the corrected rate of 10.1 is the lowest Death Rate so far as my records go. This rate is considerably lower than that for England and Wales and for the West Riding Administrative County. The principal causes of death indicate that over 45% of the deaths were due to diseases of the circulatory system, including heart disease, and a little over 14% due to vascular diseases of the nervous system. One notices a sharp increase in the number of deaths from accidents. There were 7 deaths under the heading of "Violence", 2 cases of suicide and the remaining 5 divided as 2 cases of accidental poisoning, 2 cases of death during an operation, and 1 where the victim died as a result of an accident with a Motor Tractor.

The Still-birth Rate is very much better than that for 1954 at 19.2 per 1,000 of the population. It is also better than that for the rest of the Country as a whole and for the Administrative County of the West Riding.

Another satisfactory feature of the Vital Statistics is the fall in the Infantile Mortality Rate. There were only 2 infantile deaths during the year, although 2 deaths are still too many in a population the size of that of Penistone. Of the 2 infantile deaths mentioned above, 1 was due to birth injuries, and the other to Broncho Pneumonia in the first week of the child's life. It is unfortunate when those very young susceptible infants acquire an infection which proves fatal. I always consider that deaths amongst infants due to infections are eminently preventable. This emphasises how important it is to protect the young infant from the dangers of day to day infections.

Infectious diseases showed a marked rise in incidence compared with the previous year. On looking at the tables, however, we notice that there was a reduction in all the commoner infectious diseases except Poliomyelitis, where there were 5 cases, compared with 1 in the previous year, and 282 cases of Measles, compared with 14 in the previous year.

On looking through that part of the Annual Report dealing with Sanitary Circumstances, which was produced by Mr. Tutin and includes his own report, one gets a picture of the water supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements and some housing details. Water supplies have been of some concern during the year under review because of the long period of drought during the Summer months. Work in connection with a trial bore was begun at Cranberry Holes - but proceedings were suspended pending the outcome of the Barnsley Corporation Water Bill. Work has also commenced on the scheme for the provision of a piped water supply to Hoylandswaine. The storage tank and the service pipes are in the process of being installed and it is hoped that towards the end of 1956 the scheme will have been completed.

The only extensions to the water supply were to new council houses. Samples of water taken for analysis all proved to be satisfactory from a bacteriological point of view, but there were three occasions when the P.H. value indicated some slight plumbo solvencys. This required some careful watch throughout the year, but no special measure was required under the circumstances.

So far as sewerage and sewage disposal is concerned, there does not seem to be any adverse comment to make. During the year there were extensions of the water carriage system to the new housing sites at Shrewsbury Road and Millhouse and there were some alterations and amendments to drains in some 13 premises to give a better service. In the whole area there are only 101 houses not attached to a main sewer and this is a fairly satisfactory condition for a place situated as Penistone is. We are still anxious about the sewerage of Hoylandswaine and Hillside and it is to be hoped that in the near future approval will be given to start this scheme. The building of new houses in Penistone and the consequent increase of sewage all tends to lay some extra strain on the existing Sewage Disposal Works. Constant supervision and maintenance is necessary at your Sewage Works at Spring Vale, and it would be an advantage to have an additional Filter-bed installed as soon as is practicable.

In concluding this introduction to my report I would like to put on record my appreciation of the kind encouragement received from the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the help and co-operation of the Clerk and the other officials, and for the continued loyal devotion to duty on the part of Mr. Tutin, Mr. Heywood, and our new member of staff, Mr. Furniss. I am very grateful to them for all they have done.

I must also put on record my sincere thanks to Dr. J.J. Smith for her help and support in the work of the department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF

The Penistone Urban District covers an area of 5,593 acres. The District is divided into 3 parts, Penistone, Thurlstone and Hoylandswaine.

The Rateable Value of the district at the 1st April, 1956, was £50,907, whilst the product of a penny rate was £212.0s.0d. as at the 1st April 1956.

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at mid 1955 as 6,550. This is a decrease of 10 as compared with 1954.

BIRTHS

There were 102 live births registered in the district during the year. Of these 55 were males and 47 females. There were three female illegitimate births.

The uncorrected BIRTH RATE was 15.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. After application of the Comparability Factor (1.03) issued by the Registrar General, the corrected Birth Rate was 15.9.

STILL-BIRTHS

There were two Still-Births registered in the district during the year, both female.

DEATHS

71 deaths were attributed to the district during 1955, of these 37 were males and 34 females.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE was, therefore, 10.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population. By application of the Death Comparability Factor (0.94) the corrected rate was 10.1.

Of the total number of deaths 68% occurred in the "65 plus" age group with diseases of the Heart and Circulation being responsible for 32 of the total deaths.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>INFECTIVE DISEASES</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	1	2
<u>CANCER</u>			
Stomach	3	-	3
Other sites, including Leukaemia	2	2	4
<u>DIABETES</u>	1	-	1
<u>VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM</u>	7	3	10
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM</u>			
Coronary Disease	3	3	6
Other Heart Diseases	7	12	19
Other Circulatory Diseases	3	4	7
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</u>			
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	2	2
<u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM</u>			
Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
<u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM</u>			
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>			
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1
<u>VIOLENCE</u>			
Suicide	1	1	2
All other accidents	3	2	5
<u>OTHER DEFINED and ILL-DEFINED DISEASES</u>	1	3	4
All causes	37	34	71

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
Under 1 year	1	1
1 - 10 years	1	-
10- 15 years	-	-
15 - 25 years	-	-
25 - 45 years	2	3
45 - 65 years	6	9
Over 65 years	27	21
TOTAL	37	34

Set out below are tables of Live Birth Rates, Still Birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country. From these tables it can be seen how the district compares with the Country generally.

RATES PER 1,000 OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Penistone U.D.
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LIVE BIRTHS

1955	15.0	15.3	15.5
1954	15.2	15.1	14.0
1953	15.5	15.7	15.3
1952	15.3	15.4	15.2

DEATH (CRUDE DEATH RATES)

1955	11.7	11.7	10.8
1954	11.3	11.9	14.6
1953	11.4	11.6	11.06
1952	11.3	11.5	11.6

STILL BIRTHS

Rates per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

1955	23.1	26.4	19.2
1954	23.4	25.9	41.7

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 2 deaths of children under one year of age during 1955 equivalent to an Infantile Mortality Rate of 19.6 per 1,000 Live Births.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANT DEATHS

Cause of Death	Under	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total	1-3	3-6	6-9	912	Total
	1 wk	wks	wks	wks	under 4 wks	mths	mths	mths	mths	under 1-yr.
Broncho Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injuries Congenital etc.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES

There was no death in the Epidemic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Group during the year.

INQUESTS

Inquests were held on 10 occasions and in 4 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post-Mortem Examination without Inquest.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER
DISEASES

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis

During the year 295 cases of Infectious Disease were notified.
They were as follows:-

Erysipelas	1
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet Fever	1
Measles	282
Pneumonia	3
Whooping Cough	3
	<hr/>
	295
	<hr/>

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

<u>Disease</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County</u>	<u>Penistone U.D.</u>
Measles	15.61	18.23	43.05
Whooping Cough	1.78	1.93	0.45
Scarlet Fever	0.73	1.01	0.15
Pneumonia	X	X	0.45
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.08	0.15	0.76
(Non Paralytic)	0.06	0.05	0.00

X No figures available

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE.	AGE GROUP												
	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 2 yrs.	2 - 3 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	4 - 5 yrs.	5 - 10 yrs.	10 - 15 yrs.	15 - 25 yrs.	25 - 35 yrs.	35 - 45 yrs.	45 - 65 yrs.	65 yrs. & over.	TOTALS.
Measles.	9	20	36	35	43	136	2	-	-	1	-	-	282
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Acute Pneumonia.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (Para.)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	5
TOTALS;	11	20	38	35	45	137	2	2	1	1	2	1	295

SCARLET FEVER

There was a decrease in the incidence of Scarlet Fever, only 1 case being notified during the year. The child affected was in the age group "2 - 3 years". The attack rate for the district was 0.15, which compares very favourably with the rest of the Country, the rate for England and Wales being 0.73 and for the West Riding Administrative County, 1.01.

MEASLES

During the year 282 cases of Measles were notified, the disease chiefly affecting children under 10 years of age. There were 279 cases in the age group "1 - 10 years" and 2 in the "10 - 15 years" group, the remaining 1 being an adult.

The attack rate for the district was 43.05 as against a figure of 15.61 for England and Wales.

This relatively sharp epidemic of Measles began towards the end of 1954, 10 cases being notified in the last month of that year. During the first quarter of 1955 there were 185 cases, but it would appear that towards the end of that quarter the epidemic had reached its peak, a total of 94 cases being notified during the second quarter. During the third quarter only 3 cases were notified and none at all in the last quarter.

This experience of Measles in the district indicates clearly how infectious this disease can be. We were fortunate in that there was no unhappy sequel amongst the children following this epidemic - no resultant morbidity was reported. Measles, besides being highly infectious is a very serious illness and can have most unpleasant and dangerous complications, thus when a case of Measles appears in the family or any group unit of population it is advisable to isolate the case and control the outgoings of the remainder of the group until the infectious stage has passed.

WHOOPIING COUGH

During the year there were only 3 cases of Whooping Cough, one child under 1 year acquiring the disease during the second quarter and two children, one between the age of 1 and 2 yrs., and one between the age of 3 and 4 yrs., during the last quarter. All the cases recovered.

The attack rate for the Penistone district was only 0.45 as compared with 1.78 for England and Wales and 1.93 for the West Riding as a whole.

Whooping Cough is a distressing complaint, and when a child is so affected the child is seriously ill and in need of medical attention and supervision. The County Council's scheme for immunisation against the disease, which is conducted at the Clinics, does not appear to be very popular. Only 23 children were immunised during the year. On the other hand, more parents appear to be taking advantage of the fact that vaccination with the combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough antigen can be carried out by their own Doctor. If the sum effect is the disappearance of Whooping Cough in the next few years, as has happened with Diphtheria, then we shall have achieved something. As yet it is too early to give an opinion.

DIPHTHERIA

For the ninth year in succession there was no Diphtheria reported in Penistone Urban District. The latest returns from the Ministry of Health state that the provisional figure of notifications of the disease for England and Wales received during 1955 was 161, compared with 173 in 1954. The total number of deaths was 11, as against 9 in 1954.

During the year under review, in Penistone, 69 children under the age of 5 years and 11 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years received initial protection against the disease by immunisation. Once more I must appeal to parents to make quite sure that their young children are immunised and thus protected before their first birthday. To those parents who have children over the age of one year who have not yet been immunised, I say "don't hesitate any longer - get them protected now". Prevention is still better than cure.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year under review 3 cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 1 of which was Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 2 Non-Pulmonary. The cases notified were in the following age groups:-

Pulmonary 45 - 65 years

Non-Pulmonary ... 35 - 45 "

The active case occurred on a farm which involved extensive enquireies to safeguard any contact with milk supplies. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor had visited the home and my Senior Sanitary Inspector has also been actively interested in the epidemiological aspect of the case. The patient was under the care of the Chest Physician.

During the year there were 4 cases removed from the register (1 male and 3 female), 2 cases having died (1 male and 1 female) and 2 cases having recovered. There remained on the register at the end of the year 21 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 5 Non-Pulmonary cases.

About the most important part of the work in connection with the prevention of Tuberculosis is the continued search for the sources of infection. When a case of Tuberculosis is reported all contacts are rounded up and invited to have a check-up to eliminate any possibility of their being infected. There is a source of infection in every case of Tuberculosis and it is the work of the Department to try and find that source.

Another important factor in the field of prevention of Tuberculosis is the question of rehousing people who are infected or are liable to become infected on account of unsatisfactory housing conditions, and I respectfully ask for your co-operation in housing problems if any such case comes to my notice.

During the year the scheme for vaccination of the 13/14 year old children with B.C.G. against Tuberculosis brought into operation within the Division. I reported last year that this scheme was in process of preparation and that before the early teens it would be a great help if the children were protected against a primary attack of Tuberculosis. Letters were sent to parents explaining the procedure in connection with vaccination with B.C.G. and inviting the parents to consent to allow their children to be so protected. Altogether 89 were tested for their susceptibility and of this number 50 received the protective dose of antigen.

Successful vaccination cannot be assured until a period of approximately twelve months has elapsed.

The procedure will become an annual one and we hope to vaccinate each child before he or she reaches the age of 14 years. We ask for the continued co-operation of parents and relatives and all those interested in preventive medicine to encourage this scheme so that all children in the group will receive vaccination.

POLIOMYELITIS

There were 5 cases of Poliomyelitis during the year, all paralytic. These occurred in the latter half of the year, 2 in the third quarter (1 female between the age of 3 and 4 yrs., and 1 male between the age of 5 and 9 yrs.), and 3 in the last quarter (2 males between the age of 15 and 24 yrs., and 1 over 25 years).

Four were admitted to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, from their respective homes, and the fifth was admitted direct to Lodge Moor Hospital, from the Children's Hospital in Sheffield. Three of the cases were discharged from Hospital cured, one (male, 26-yrs.) discharged to the Orthopaedic Department for special physiotherapy and the other, a male of 19-yrs. was still an in-patient in the Kendray Hospital at the end of the year.

The attack rate for the district for the paralytic type was 0.76, which was rather high compared with England and Wales and the Administrative County of the West Riding. The Summer of 1955 was warm

and dry and the conditions were favourable for the appearance of Poliomyelitis. In neighbouring areas of Penistone there was quite a relatively high incidence of the disease, and in other parts of the Country, too, there were similar sharp outbreaks during the Summer and Autumn.

Protection against this disease is sought by many and I understand that at the present time the Medical Research Council and expert Medical Scientists are preparing a vaccine for use in this Country somewhat similar to the type used in America. At the end of the year we had no information whatever if and when this vaccine would be available, but it was hoped that sometime in the early Summer and before the onset of the Poliomyelitis "season" some of the vaccine would be available (at the time of writing the report, of course, the vaccine is available and children are being provided with protective vaccination).

FOOD POISONING

Whilst it is true to say that there has been no notification of any Food Poisoning to the Department, one begins to wonder if this is a factual picture. I have no reason to suppose that there is any Food Poisoning in the district about which we know nothing, and I hope that the position is as indicated by the notification rate.

All I would like to say here is that Food Poisoning can be a very serious business. Its spread is insidious as a rule, unless we meet with an explosive outbreak when large numbers of the population are suddenly upset at the same time. Bearing this in mind, therefore, it is my hope that when any person does experience the gastro-intestinal symptoms suggestive of Food Poisoning he or she should immediately contact the family Doctor with a view to letting us at the Department have the necessary specimens for early diagnosis. Also, I think it is worthwhile to mention here that Food Poisoning can be prevented by adopting normally good sense in the handling of food and abiding by the ordinary rules of personal hygiene. People should not accept food supplied from unhygienic premises or by a purveyor who is himself, or herself, careless in personal hygiene. At the same time by example everyone can do much and it is suggested that in our own homes, and in any other group of society in which we move, we should demand and practise high standards of hygiene under all circumstances..

HEALTH EDUCATION

Throughout 1955, as in previous years, no opportunity was lost in the teaching of Health Education by members of the staff in contact with the general public. Pamphlets are available for distribution at all Child Welfare Centres in the district and posters are displayed in Clinics and Schools.

It is very difficult to get the population interested enough in health matters to attend lectures and demonstrations. What we have found, however, throughout the year, is that group teaching is becoming quite a feature at the Clinic in Shrewsbury Road. There are quite a number of aids to teaching there such as flannel graphs, diagrams, wall-charts, etc., and groups of Mothers from time to time join in group discussions with the Health Visitors on various aspects of health.

During the year the vaccination against Tuberculosis with B.C.G. aroused much interest and led to many helpful discussions with groups of parents and teachers. Now that the Health Visitors have begun in earnest with their group discussions, and now that the School Teachers are becoming interested in preventive medicine, as was evidenced during the B.C.G. Vaccination campaign, and the advanced discussions concerning Polio. vaccination, one feels that interest in health matters generally is receiving more attention from the public as the years pass. : This is a very good sign indeed.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS

Penistone is served by General Hospitals in Barnsley and in Sheffield. For Infectious Diseases the Kendray Hospital in Barnsley and the Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield, are the ones used. Maternity cases are dealt with at the Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown, the St. Helen's Hospital, Barnsley, and sometimes the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

All laboratory work is carried out by the two Public Health Service Laboratories, one at Wakefield and one at the City General Hospital Sheffield.

MORTUARY

There is a Mortuary in Penistone, and this serves the surrounding area.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The district is served by Ambulances stationed at the Depot at Hoyland. Towards the end of the year there were discussions between the Penistone Urban District Council and the County Council in connection with the re-establishment of an Ambulance Sub Depot in Penistone. I understand that there is a possibility of the Sub Depot at Penistone being re-opened again in the not too distant future.

As it is, the vehicles at Hoyland are available, and as I have mentioned in previous reports, six of the seven vehicles are radio controlled and are, in effect, small mobile Ambulance Sub Depots, which are capable of receiving and transmitting messages whenever services are urgently required.

CLINICS

Tuberculosis

There is a Tuberculosis Clinic at Weston House, High Street, Penistone, on the first and third Thursdays in each month. This Clinic covers the whole of the district, and is attended by staff from the parent Clinic in Barnsley, and by the full-time Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Maternity & Child Welfare

The premises in Shrewsbury Road are proving themselves to be almost invaluable to the health services within the district. This fully equipped Clinic is used almost continually for the promotion of some aspect of the service. Besides the ordinary Maternity & Child Welfare weekly Clinic we have also the Ante-Natal Clinics, the Mental Health Home Teacher's Group Training Classes, School Medical Inspections, routine Clinics by the Eye Specialist, and there are one or probably two Minor Ailment Clinics which more or less concern School children.

Towards the end of the year the Dental Clinic commenced operations and it has proved itself a most useful service indeed, and working to capacity, more or less.

The following are details of the Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic:

Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance	Day and Time of Sessions	Number who attended for first time during this year.	Total number of attendances of children up to 5 years
Dr. M.V. Wilby & Miss A. Haigh.	Monday afternoon	168	2,147

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

I think it is worth putting on record the establishment of a regular Ante-Natal Clinic, held on Tuesday afternoons, which is being conducted by General Practitioners along with the Midwives and Health Visitors. Each Doctor attends the Clinic on fixed days and his patients come by appointment to the Clinic, where they see him and the Midwife and the Health Visitor at the same consultation. This is proving very successful indeed and the Doctors concerned have commented on the usefulness of the arrangements, and how helpful the set-up is to them in their work in connection with the Midwifery part of their respective practises.

The General Practitioners at this Clinic are Dr. W.H. Ashmore - 1st and 3rd Tuesday and Dr. A.A. Masser - 2nd and 4th Tuesday (there will be no Clinic on the rare occasion when there are five Tuesdays in the month).

During 1955 the number attending the Ante-Natal Clinic, either on the Monday afternoon to see Dr. Wilby, or at the new established Tuesday afternoon Clinic, was 37, and, in all, there were 74 attendances.

HEALTH VISITING

The Penistone district is served by the following Health Visitors:-

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TEL. NUMBER</u>
Miss A. Haigh	Goldthorpe Cottage, . Millhouse, Penistone	Penistone 3384
Mrs. B. Mawson	c/o Mrs. R. Taylor The Bungalow, Oxpring	Penistone 2385

As in previous years the Health Visiting in the Penistone Urban District is carried out by Miss Haigh, whilst Mrs. Mawson works more in the Rural part of the district. Both work in the Clinic at Penistone and use this as their Headquarters. During the year a total of 4,494 visits were made.

During the year Mrs. Mawson became mobile and I find that the work is being covered much more expeditiously now that both those Health Visitors are mobile. This is giving a more efficient Health Visiting Service throughout the whole of the Penistone Urban and Rural areas.

HOME NURSING

The 2 District Nurse/Midwives employed in your district are as indicated below:-

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TEL. NUMBER</u>
Miss S.M. Hemphill	34, Victoria Street, Penistone	Penistone 167
Miss A.M. Ruane	34, Victoria Street, Penistone	Penistone 167.

These two Nurses continue to give a very high quality service in the district. They, too, are mobile, and can cover the wide area which they serve very effectively, when their services are required. During the year those two Nurses attended 164 cases, compared with 137 in the previous year, the number of home visits being 4,216 as against 2,829 in 1954.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

As you are aware the above 2 Nurses are also responsible for the Midwifery Service within the district. It is difficult for me to give separate statistics for the Midwifery duties of these Nurses as they work in both the Urban and Rural districts.

In the combined area, however, they attended 51 confinements and made a total of 1,529 visits during 1955.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

There is still an increasing demand on this service, and we are fortunate in Penistone in having a willing band of helpers to provide and meet this demand.

Applications for the services of a Domestic Help are made either direct to me or to the Health Visitor. In every case, with the exception of confinement cases, the Health Visitor visits the home to assess the merits of the case. The application form, together with a Medical Certificate supporting the patient's claim for assistance is sent to the Divisional Welfare Officer via this Office for assessment. In the meantime the Domestic Help commences duty and stays at the household until such time as the Health Visitor considers her services are no longer required, or alternatively until the patient asks for the service to cease.

In one or two instances Domestic Helps have been employed at Tuberculous households. Here, the Domestic Help volunteers for this particular type of case and receives additional pay. Before undertaking such duties they are medically examined by the Consultant Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic and at periodic intervals thereafter. It is a tribute to these ladies that there is no lack of volunteers for these cases.

During 1955, a total of 3,568 Domestic Help hours were provided in the Penistone Urban District. In all 11 Domestic Helps were employed attending the homes of 20 cases. Of this total 8 were continuing cases from 1954, the remainder being new ones.

The types of cases where the Domestic Help Service was made available are classified as follows:-

General cases, 65 yrs. & over	-	2,950 hours
General cases, under 65 yrs.	-	359 hours
Maternity	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	259 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours
Other cases	-	-

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The scheme for the distribution of Welfare Foods has now been functioning for well over a year. The difficulties arising during the transitional stage have been resolved and it is a tribute to the staff concerned, and especially the voluntary workers, that at no time has there been any complaint regarding this service. The general public are now well aware of the days and times when the Welfare Foods can be obtained and I append below a table showing the Distribution Centres covering the whole Division. You are no doubt aware that these commodities can be obtained at any Centre, and not necessarily the ones established in the district.

Address of Premises	Days	Times
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
Child Welfare Centre,	Tuesday	10 - 12 a.m.
British Hall, Stocksbridge	Friday	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
		1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
Child Welfare Centre,	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
Shrewsbury Road, Penistone	Friday	2 - 4 p.m.
Mr. A. Dyson,		
Town End, Thurlstone	During Shop Hours	
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT</u>		
Child Welfare Centre,		
Golf Club, Cawthorne	Wednesday	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Private House and Shop,	On application	
Mrs. Laycock, Crag Lyn,	at House or Shop	
Thurgoland	(except Sundays)	

Address of Premises	Days	Times
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT</u>		
Stocksbridge Co-op Crane Moor, Sheffield.	During Shop Hours	
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Church Schoolroom. Hoyland Common	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland	Tuesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Friday	11 - 12 a.m.
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT</u>		
Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Brightholmlee Chapel, Wharnccliffe Side	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic Memorial Hall, Worrall.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapelton	Wednesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel High Green.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Gatty Memorial Hall, Ecclesfield.	Monday Thursday	2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Grenoside	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Tankersley	Alternate Mondays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, St. Paul's Inst. Wheata Rd., Sheffield 5	Tuesday	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley.	Alternate Tuesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

As a matter of interest there was issued in the Penistone Urban District during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1955, the following commodities :-

National Dried Milk	... ..	3,089 packets
Cod Liver Oil	... ..	1,240 bottles
Vit. A & D Tablets (Packets of 45)		391 packets
Orange Juice	... ..	5,990 bottles.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(Prepared by Mr.D. Tutin)

The following is a tabulated list of inspections made during the year:-

- - - - -

DWELLING HOUSES 1955

Inspections under Housing Regulations.	28
Reinspections under Housing Regulations	7
Inspections not under Housing Regulations	127
Reinspections not under Housing Regulations	82

NUMBER OF VISITS TO:-

Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	806
Butchers Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ice Cream Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Market	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Sewage Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

INSPECTIONS UNDER:-

Petroleum Acts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Shops Act 1950.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Primary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rooms Disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Visits to Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rooms Fumigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

DRAINAGE

New Lengths Inspected and Tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348
Inspection of Sewers	30
Drainage Nuisances.	22

OTHER INSPECTIONS & VISITS 482

Rodent Control.	6
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Total Number of Inspections 2178

NUISANCES ETC. ON BOOKS, WITH NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED 1955

Nuisances in hand, end of 1954	..	..	..	..	..	82
Nuisances found during 1955	..	..	..	..	..	78
Notices served, informal	..	..	..	..	..	76
Notices Served, statutory	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nuisances abated during 1955	..	..	..	..	..	28
Nuisances outstanding at end of 1955	..	..	..	..	..	132

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Approximate number of Water Closets	2517
" " " Pail Closets	5
" " " Privies	159
" " " Waste Water Closets	10

There has been 1 change from the conservancy system to the water carriage system during the year and 39 additional water closets have been provided.

The majority of privy conversions now outstanding are in Hoyland-swaine and are waiting for the completion of the sewerage and water schemes.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES AND SHOPS

As far as I am able to ascertain the following food shops exist in this area:-

9 Grocers.
8 Butchers
3 Confectioners
21 General dealers
5 Greengrocers

Included in the above are 20 premises which are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

A number of inspections have been made during the year and, where necessary, informal action has been taken to enforce the Shops Act and Food & Drugs Act.

The following articles of foodstuff were condemned during the year:-

31 lbs. 15 ozs. canned fruit
8 ozs canned meat.
20 lbs. 11 ozs canned tomatoes
1 lb. 15 ozs. canned carrots
 $13\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. canned fish
 $6\frac{3}{4}$ pts. canned milk
1 pt. 3 ozs. canned tomatoe juice
6 lb. 4 ozs. canned beans
 $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs canned soup
 $31\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bacon.

MEAT INSPECTION

A steady increase in the number of animals killed during the year made it necessary for the Council to appoint a further additional sanitary inspector, Mr. D.N. Furniss to assist with this work. Some statistics regarding meat inspection and private slaughtering are given in the appendix to this report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year all cases of infectious diseases notified to this office have been visited and where necessary the premises have been disinfected.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The staffing position of the scavenging service has again been better this year but several set backs occurred due to breakdown of the scavenging vehicle. During the year a larger vehicle was ordered and when this is delivered it is hoped that most of the difficulties will be overcome.

SALVAGE

The sale of waste paper during the year realized the sum of £244.12s.9d. and the sale from other salvage realized the sum of £14.18s.10d.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year 10 premises have been visited either after complaints of rodent infestation or as part of the normal routine. Of these 3 belong to the local Authority, 4 to private houses and 3 are business premises.

In all cases where rats and mice were found the premises were treated and a total of 52 dead bodies was found.

COUNCIL OFFICES,

THE MARKET,

PENISTONE,

NR. SHEFFIELD.

To the Chairman and Members of the Penistone Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the work of my department for the year 1955. As usual, as requested by the Medical Officer my comments on the sanitary circumstances of the district are included in his report and I will deal here only with the other sections of my work.

As in the past year much time has again been devoted to the repair and maintenance of Council property. A large number of Council houses were painted during the year including those which were left half finished the year before.

The fat stock market continued to flourish satisfactorily but the dairy market has gradually declined.

In conclusion I should like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their interest in this department and my thanks are also tendered to the staff and workmen for their continued loyalty and support.

Yours obediently,

D. TUTIN,

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

HOUSING AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

By the end of 1955 the number of Council houses was 603 this is an increase of 28 over the previous year. During the year 14,043 visits were made to Council houses for the purpose of inspection and most of the repair work which is let out to contract was kept at a reasonable level. The Council's 2 joiners, however, are finding it increasingly difficult to keep up with the large amount of work, particularly on the Cubley estate. I am hoping in the near future that the Council will see their way clear to easing this burden possibly by the purchase of ready made windows and doors or by passing some of the work out to contract.

The painting of 110 houses was completed through the year including 23 which were left unfinished from 1954

The total cost of repair work carried out during the year was approximately £4634.

NEW HOUSES

Through the year 24 houses and 4 bungalows were built by the local Authority and 4 by private persons. This brings the total number of houses in the district to 2,276.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Some difficulty was experienced at Spring Vale Sewage Works due to the repeated breakdown of one of the petrol engines. An order was placed with the Yorkshire Electricity Board to bring power into the works with a view to electrifying one of the pumps and I hope this work will be carried out very shortly. Several of the distributors are showing signs of wear and one new one has been ordered. I hope the Council will authorise the purchase of one of these distributors each year until all the defective ones are renewed.

The Thurlstone Sewage Works continues to function satisfactorily

CATTLE MARKET

Very little structural work was carried out during the year. Towards the end of the year an order was placed with a contractor for renewal of part of the concrete standing but the work was delayed owing to bad weather.

The following stock passed through the market in 1955:-

	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTAL
Dairy	875	399	255	1950	3479
Fatstock	2650	482	2640	2243	5615
				TOTAL	9094

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

1955

All animals whose slaughter was notified during the year have been inspected and those showing evidence of disease examined in detail.

The total weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption was 60 tons. 12 cwt. 3 qrs.

The numbers of animals slaughtered during the month at each of the five private slaughterhouses are given in the following table.

	W. MARSDEN & SON LTD.	E. MARSDEN & SON	FISHER	HELLIWELL	HINCHLIFFE	TOTAL
Cows	1372	24	242	33	64	1735
Other Cattle	1411	92	1006	67	111	2687
Calves	600	4	3	3	-	610
Sheep	8203	23	3567	72	64	11929
Pigs	16,618	18	23	92	364	17115
					TOTAL	34076

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered and the percentages affected with tuberculosis or other diseases:-

Class of Animal	Cows	Cattle Excluding Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	1735	2687	610	11929	17115
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	-	11	22	19
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	399	535	6	240	562
Percentage of carcase affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	23.4%	19.9%	2.8 %	2.2%	3.4%
<u>Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	29	9	3	2	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	622	265	1	-	1058
Percentage of carcasses affected with tuberculosis	37.5%	10.2%	.6%	.02%	6.2%

Details of carcasses and part carcasses condemned are given below:-

<u>Article Condemned</u>	<u>Disease or Condition</u>
35 Carcasses of beef and offals.	Generalised tuberculosis
3 " " " " "	Tuberculosis with emaciation
1 " " " " "	Pathological emaciation
1 " " " " "	Acute septic metritis
1 " " " " "	Generalised actinobacillosis
1 " " " " "	Acute septic periocarditis
1 " " " " "	Tuberculosis and general oedema
1 " " " " "	Gangrenous mastitis
1 " " " " "	Extensive bruising and general oedema
3 Sow carcasses and offals.	Generalised tuberculosis
1 " " " " "	Generalised oedema
1 " " " " "	Septic peritonitis
1 " " " " "	Acute septic mastitis
1 " " " " "	Multiple injuries - gangrenous
6 Pig carcasses and offals.	Generalised tuberculosis
6 " " " " "	Acute swine erysipelas
4 " " " " "	General febrile condition
2 " " " " "	Yellow oily fat - did not set properly
1 " " " " "	General oedema
1 " " " " "	Poorly bled - moribund
1 " " " " "	Fevered - badly bled
6 Sheep carcasses and offals	General oedema
6 " " " " "	Decomposing - dead on arrival
5 " " " " "	Emaciation
2 " " " " "	Generalised tuberculosis
1 " " " " "	Septic pneumonia & emaciation
1 " " " " "	General febrile condition
1 " " " " "	Fevered and dropsical
1 " " " " "	Moribund
1 " " " " "	General fevered condition
3 Calf carcasses and offals	Generalised tuberculosis
2 " " " " "	Umbilical pyaemia
2 " " " " "	General fevered condition
2 " " " " "	Badly bled moribund
2 " " " " "	Fevered
1 " " " " "	Septic peritonitis

<u>Article Condemned</u>				<u>Disease or Condition</u>
1	Calf	carcase	and offals	Septic Pneumonia
1	"	"	" "	Acute inflammation
44	Part	carcases	of beef	Tuberculosis
3	"	"	" "	Oedematous
2	"	"	" "	Injury and extensive bruising
1	"	"	" "	Abscesses and oedema
1	"	"	" "	Decomposition
1	"	"	" "	Bruising and extensive oedema
1	"	"	" "	Bruising
26	Part	carcases	of pork	Tuberculosis
2	"	"	" "	Injury
1	"	"	" "	Pleurisy and abscesses
1	"	"	" "	Tumour and oedema
1	"	"	" "	Abscess
1	"	"	" "	Bruising
4	Part	carcase	of mutton	Oedematous
2	"	"	" "	Injury
1	"	"	" "	Arthritis
1	"	"	" "	Pleurisy
1	"	"	" "	Bruising

The following offals were condemned for various reasons too numerous to set out in detail:-

691	beast	lungs	19 sets	sheeps	intestines
836	"	livers	3	sheeps	offals
2	"	stomachs	866	pigs	heads
417	"	heads and tongues	310	"	plucks
448	sets	beast intestines	211	"	livers
119	beast	hearts	111	"	lungs
51	"	spleens	59	"	hearts
55	"	skirts	603	sets	pigs intestines
13	"	kidneys	3	pigs	kidneys
37	"	tripes	1	"	hock and foot
1	"	pluck	1	"	stomach
14	"	offals	32	"	offals
556	cows	udders	3	sows	udders
174	sheeps	livers	1	calfs	head
27	"	plucks	2	"	plucks
5	"	heads	2	sets	calfs intestines
10	"	lungs	1	calfs	lungs
6	"	hearts	1	"	liver

Overtime

The amount of time worked on meat inspection outside normal office hours during the year was as follows:-

D. Tutin - $221\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (including 18 Sundays and 4 Bank Holidays)

T.H. Heywood - 404 hrs (including 31 Sundays & 3 Bank Holidays)

D.N. Furniss - 96 hrs. (including 4 Sundays)

Where practicable, time off has been taken in lieu of this time worked.

